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GERMANS AGAIN SMASH MAJOR DRIVE BY KONEV

Push Near Leobschuetz Fails After Huge Tank Loss—Fighting Tempo Rises

Domei

BERLIN, March 26.—The situation on the Eastern Front continues to be marked by unusually fierce struggles at both ends of the front—on the northern flank on both sides of the Gulf of Danzig and in the south in the Hungarian-Slovakia area—with the Soviets continuing massed infantry attacks supported by battleplanes, tanks and artillery.

The ferocity and expansion of the battle in Hungary against forces of Malinovski's 2nd Ukranian army group increased as the Soviets advanced against stubborn German resistance on the Fuered-Papa line. Attacks launched by Tolbuchin's formation between Kisber and Danube as well as on the lower reaches of the Gran were repulsed with the exception of minor breaches. Also in Slovakia the front saw no change despite numerically superior attacks launched by the Soviets against Neusohl.

In upper Silesia, meanwhile, Konev's attacking points are changing from day to day. Over the week-end a powerful Soviet thrust collapsed in the Sorau-Strehlen area, but subsequently the Soviets with fresh forces attacked again near Leobschuetz. Despite the sacrifice of numerous tanks, this thrust also was checked by the German defense. Again Konev's major attack had broken down without coming closer to the Sudeten and thus failed to fulfill its operational task as the left flank to cover the big Soviet offensive in the immediate north front.

All the while the garrison at the Breslau fortress still continued to defend itself against increased Soviet attacks. This brave garrison has been holding out for weeks despite strong pressure, and have allowed only few minor breaches.

Zhukov's troops in front of the Oder fortress of Kuestrin were no more successful. Massed Soviet attacks thrown against the fortress were repulsed in concentric German artillery fire.

On the lower Oder, meanwhile, the Soviets are beginning to show some activity again and it appears as if new Soviet operations may be expected soon on both sides of Stettin.

On the extreme northern end of the front Wassilovski's troops continued their concentric attacks against the German forces still asserting themselves in the Danzig and Gotenhafen areas. Heavy efforts were continued by the Soviet armies to suppress German resistance on both sides of Danzig Bay, southwest of Koenigsberg and finally the German Courland defenders.

The German military spokesman today reported that the Soviets scored deeper penetrations into the inner defense ring of Gotenhafen and that the Soviet formations advancing toward Danzig from Zoppot have reached Oliva where fiercest fighting is now being waged. These gains, however, were won with costly tank losses.

Soviet assaults on Courland made only insignificant gains despite attacks by overwhelming forces near Frauenburg as well as east of Libau and near Doblen. All these German strongholds continue to fulfill their task of tying down much greater Soviet army groups and hence preventing them from being used in the major Oder offensive.

CHURCHILL AT RHINE FRONT

Inspects Battle Scenes in U.S. 9th Army's Beachhead Area

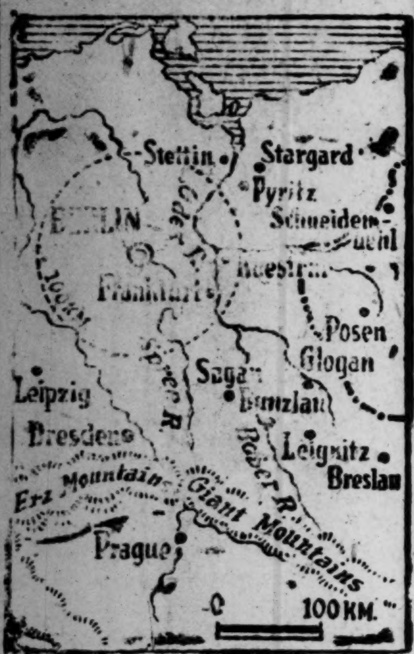
Domei

LISBON, March 25.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill this afternoon, crossed the Rhine in a landing craft in the 9th American Army's beachhead sector and spent a quarter of an hour walking around inspecting the scenes of yesterday's battle on the eastern bank, according to a frontline report. With Churchill were Chief of Imperial General Staff Sir Alan Brooke, Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery and General William Simpson.

Churchill inspected the Wesel bridgehead today and came within 60 yards of being hit by German artillery shells, according to another report.

Domei

LISBON, March 25.—While in the Remagen bridgehead Prime Minister Churchill climbed one of the great open dykes for which the infantry battled a few hours before and discussed operations with General Simpson, according to a Paris report. Churchill stayed three hours inspecting the military situation and made a short cruise along the river in a landing craft.



BITTER BATTLES RAGING ON RIGHT BANK OF RHINE

Decisive Struggle Now Being Fought—Patton's Forces Reportedly Enter Darmstadt

Domei

BERLIN, March 26.—Patton's American 3rd army troops advancing eastward from their Oppenheim bridgehead, south of the big Rhine bend, have joined up with the air-borne formations landed in this area and together captured Darstadt. As last reported, they were beyond Darmstadt as far as Hanau and Aschaffenburg on the Main river. A fierce mobile battle is now raging between the eastern foothills of Odenwald and the lower reaches of the Main. German emergency units are engaging the American tanks and putting up resistance from the barrier formed by quickly brought up reserve formations.

Bitter battles are being waged mostly on the right bank of the Rhine and the German military spokesman declared today that the "gravity center of the present war lies distinctly in the west where the Anglo-Americans have started a decision-seeking battle on the right bank of the Rhine."

Enemy offensive action was marked in various battle centers all along the Rhine from the Ruhr district around the big river bend and down as far south as Mannheim.

Up north, violent fighting is still in progress between Rees and Wesel but increased German counterattacks are definitely governing the situation there. The Americans on both sides of Wesel were forced back and troops of the 1st allied air-borne army which gained a foothold south of Bocholt in the western tip of Westphalia were further compressed.

German headquarters have put a silence ban on the details of the fighting in this sector for obvious reasons, but it is safe to say that the enemy forces on the lower Rhine are meeting with increasing German resistance and that German counteractions have already scored considerable successes at a number of places. Numerous enemy air-borne troops are at present isolated and exposed to concentric German attacks. Fierce fighting is being waged in the immediate vicinity of the Rhine between Rees and Dinslaken.

Fighting is also raging with unabated violence all along the front from the lower Sieg to the Rhine loop north of Coblenz with Hodge's troops trying hard to gain control of the entire Rhine bank between Coblenz and Cologne.

In the meantime, the American 1st army launched a new major attack from its penetration area east of the central Rhine almost along the entire front bend between the Sieg and Wied rivers. While the enemy was unable to make any progress in a northerly direction he gained some ground toward the east and southeast as well as up the Rhine beyond the Wied but nowhere were these gains more than two to three kilometers. The small American bridgeheads between Coblenz and Boppard are still being hotly contested.

In the critical Rhine-Main triangle between Mainz-Frankfurt and Worms, swift changes occurred and at this writing the American 3rd army had expanded their Oppenheim bridgehead eastward to a depth of 20 to 25 kilometers. As already reported they reached the Main river at Hanau and Aschaffenburg.

On Saturday, Patton withdrew his strong forces from southern Palatinate and joined them up with the tank formations which on Friday crossed the Rhine near Oppenheim. Together they occupied Darmstadt and gained considerable ground between the Rhine and Odenwald.

South of this triangle as far as the Swiss frontier, the Germans are everywhere holding their own and maintaining their bridgeheads on the left bank of the Rhine.

Frankfurt Said Entered

Domei

LISBON, March 27.—The latest frontline report said that Lieutenant General George S. Patton's American 3rd army smashed into Frankfurt yesterday morning from three sides.

Allies Admit Stiff Fight

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 26.—All allied reports on the fighting in the lower Rhine area stress the hard German resistance. The British commentator, Chester Wilmot, spoke via the BBC of the hard and grim fighting going on at all points of the bridgehead of the 2nd British army and also pointed out that successful counterattacks were made by the Germans.

Radio Boston reports of the stiffening German resistance whereby the German parachutists are mentioned as special hard fighters.

Reuter reports in similar fashion, pointing out especially high allied losses during the landings of the air-borne troops. Numerous allied transport gliders were hit by flak fire and crashed like "burning torches." Only few transport gliders escaped without hits, Reuter states.

CRITICISM IN U.S., BRITAIN OF SOVIET UNION GROWING

Seen Evidence of Their Dissatisfaction With Agreements Reached at Yalta

Of late weeks the critical attitude of the press in the United States and Britain toward the Soviet Union in connection with the Rumanian, Polish and like questions has been coming more and more to the surface. This is a fact that makes a demonstration of the growing dissatisfaction with which the United States and Britain are tending to look at the agreement reached by them with the Soviet Union at the Yalta Conference.

In Britain, an increasing number of persons holding responsible positions in the Government are making remarks on informal occasions that cast doubt on the attitude of the Soviet Union. There is every indication that the criticism of the Soviet Union in Britain is much more violent than press opinions and speeches at public meetings lead one to believe it to be.

Criticism of the Soviet Union in the United States is more definite than that heard in Britain. The majority of opinion in America conclude that the attitude of the Soviet Union since the Crimean Conference has been such as to give one cause to believe that it is not in the mind of the Soviet Union to be loyal in the observance of the agreement that resulted from the conference, especially remembering the fact that at the conference Premier Josef Stalin throughout posed as though he were a conquerer, and on the concessions he made on an issue of first importance he based the demands made to America and Britain for their acquiescence in his proposals.

It will thus be seen that responsible quarters in America and Britain have rapidly deepening apprehensions about the Soviet Union. And these quarters, according to their spokesmen, see in what is being done by the Soviet Union in the neighboring countries cause for them to look at it with a suspicious eye. It is pointed out by these quarters that in Bulgaria the Soviet Union is pushing the work of purging the country with the plan of driving out of existence all established political forces.

It is further pointed out that the Soviet Union is pursuing a similar course in Rumania, where it has been instrumental in the overthrow of the Radescu Cabinet and the establishment in its place of a new Government acceptable to Moscow and is thinking of driving out of the country the war criminals and all elements which are in league with established forces, that is, forces which are under the influence of America and Britain. In Finland, it is further pointed out, the Soviet Union is putting into practice by stages a policy on lines similar to those of the course which is pursued by it in Bulgaria and Rumania, with the likelihood of applying it to Czechoslovakia and Hungary at some convenient future time.

The consensus of opinion among responsible persons in America and Britain is that there is going to be the end of the spirit of the Crimean Conference from which the tripartite agreement about the stabilization of the political situation in the Balkans resulted.

The Soviet Union is a suspect to both America and Britain in respect of the question of what is to be done to Germany. There persists a strong fear in official and other quarters in America and Britain that the Soviet Union has it in its mind to follow in seeking a settlement of the question of disposal of Germany a policy which will be a flat denial of the agreement which came out of the Crimean Conference. It is recalled by observers in America and Britain that at the Crimean Conference the three countries attending it reached agreement on the point that no Government should be set up in Germany after its capitulation or the occupation of its territory by the anti-Axis forces and that a Supervising Committee should look after the more important of German affairs, with the less important being left in the hands of the Germans.

These observers have the fear that the Soviet Union may disregard this part of the agreement it reached with America and Britain at the Crimean Conference, and they see cause for their apprehensions in fact that there continues to function in Moscow the Committee of Free Germany and that there is an intention on the part of the Moscow Government to support a Free German Government when one is brought into being and see to its development into a Central German Government.

They see further cause for their distrust of the Soviet Union in the change which has come about in the attitude of the Soviet Union toward the question of German industry after the war. It is recalled by them that about the time of the Crimean Conference, Premier Stalin declared that he had abandoned the position for the saving of German industry after the war he had taken in his speech of 1942 and came round to the view of America and Britain that all German munitions industries should be completely destroyed after the war.

They are now wondering how the Soviet Union will reconcile this statement of policy of Premier Stalin with the fact genuinely feared by them that there is a plan afoot in the Soviet Union to try to save the German industrial undertakings in the territory under Soviet occupation with a view to their operation for the promotion of its interests.

5 U.S. Warships Sunk, 5 Damaged At Okinawa; Yanks Make Landing

About 150 B-29's Raid Northern Kyushu on March 27—Damage, War Results Being Checked, Says Imperial Headquarters

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
4:30 p.m., March 27

"1.—Enemy task forces appeared in the neighboring waters of the Southwestern Islands and are principally bombarding and bombing the main Okinawa Island since March 23. A part of the enemy troops landed on the Kerama Islands on March 25.

"2.—Our Forces on the spot are counterattacking the enemy while Our Air Units are now continuously attacking the said task forces.

"War results ascertained up to the present follow:

Warcraft instantaneously sunk:
 5 large-size warships
Sunk or heavily damaged:
 5 large-size warships
Aircraft:
 Shot down 44 planes
 Damaged .. about 110 planes."

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
5 p.m., March 27

"About 150 B-29 bombers coming from the Mariana area principally attacked the northern part of Kyushu for about two hours from about 10 a.m. on March 27.

"Investigations concerning the damage and war results in the counterattacking operations are now being made."

Attack S. China Coast

By T. TSUTSUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, March 27.—The enemy's task force has once again approached the Southwestern Islands and bombarded and attacked them with ship-based planes.

On the other hand it is to be noted that the enemy has lately intensified its bombing raids on important points along the coast of South China. These raiders appear at night especially early dawn, using planes singly or in small groups.

There is nothing to show that these movements of the enemy are necessarily the forerunner of an attempt on his part at a landing on the coast of South China.

Presumably the purpose of the enemy in these movements is to intercept the Japanese supply route and at the same time to demonstrate with a view to checking the Japanese.

GERMANS EVACUATE RUHR

Those Leaving Limited to Men and Youths Destined for Army

Domei

BERLIN, March 27.—With the spreading of the war flames into the Ruhr area, the German national defense committee there issued the following statement:

As the Ruhr area has become a battlefield, all men ready for conscription and boys over 14 years old are ordered to evacuate from the area with the understanding of the Commander of the German group army. However, those who should evacuate are limited to those who are qualified to engage in fighting in the interior and the others should remain in the Rhur and perform their respective duties with no fear of death.

ARGENTINA MAKES DECISION

Policy on International Position Reached at Cabinet Meeting

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 25.—The international position of the Argentine Government was unanimously reached at a meeting of the Cabinet today and a communique will be issued tomorrow by the Foreign Ministry giving the Government's final decision, according to a Buenos Aires report.

May Join Anti-Axis

Domei

LISBON, March 26.—Cesar Amegino, acting Argentine Foreign Minister, and concurrently Finance Minister, announced today that the Argentine Cabinet which for several days has been discussing certain "big problems" has reached a definite conclusion regarding the Government's position in the international situation, but he did not immediately define the position taken, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch. It is believed, however, that the Government has decided to join the anti-Axis camp.

CHILE MAY DECLARE WAR

Considering Bill Against Japan; Removing Axis Subjects

Domei

LISBON, March 26.—The Chilean Government is considering a bill declaring war on Japan and the Chilean Congress will hold an extraordinary session in the near future, Alfonso Quintana, Minister of the Interior, announced today, according to a Santiago dispatch. The Government would proceed also to take all necessary measures of military nature.

Referring to the loss of two Chilean ships recently, Quintana said that Axis subjects would as a result be removed from their normal places of residence and that strict control would be established over all Chilean ships and ports.

Brangles Succeeds Early

Domei

LISBON, March 26.—Stephen Early, President Roosevelt's press secretary, will be succeeded by J. Brangles as the official spokesman at the White House, according to a New York dispatch. According to President Roosevelt, Early will go into private business. Brangles is a newspaperman of North Carolina who will start on his new job within a few months.

U.S. General Dies

Domei

LISBON, March 27.—Major General William H. Rupertus of the U.S. Marine Corps who commanded the 1st Marine Division in the Solomons Islands campaign died suddenly two nights ago at the Washington Navy Yard, according to a Washington dispatch. He was 55 years old. The cause of his death was not disclosed.

CHUNGKING'S DELEGATION TO S.F. MEET ANNOUNCED

Composed of 10 Members Including 4 From Kuomintang, 1 Communist, 1 Woman

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 26.—Chungking will be represented at the San Francisco conference by ten delegates, including Foreign Minister T. V. Soong, Ambassador to London Wellington Koo, secretary general of the Supreme National Defense Council Wang Hung-hui, Ambassador to Washington Wei Tao-ming, former Ambassador to Washington Hu Shih and Hu Lin, member of the 1944 goodwill mission to Britain, according to a Chungking report. The leaders of the Chinese National Socialist Party and the Chinese Youth Party and one Communist, as well as Miss Wu Fuyang, president of Gingling College, are included in the delegation, the dispatch said, which added that Alfred Sze, ex-Ambassador to Washington, has been appointed the senior adviser.

No official reaction to the announcement of the Chinese delegation has as yet come from Yenan, the Communist area. However, a Communist spokesman in Chungking, expressing personal dissatisfaction, pointed out that six of the members selected are either active or by sympathy Kuomintang members. The Communists had recommended that the Kuomintang membership be restricted to one third of the delegation.

This particular Communist spokesman furthermore stated that the choice of one Communist on the delegation was not enough. Seats for three had been requested.

This, however, is not the official Communist reaction to the selections made, that reaction being not yet available.

As for reaction from the Kuomintang side, they feel that their party leadership has chosen wisely and well. According to their account, four of the members are Kuomintang affiliates. They point out that in the group are eminent lawyers, educators, publishers and authors, that women are represented, that parties such as the Socialists, the Communists and the weak parties are given a voice in the decisions to be made.

They feel that once again the controlling party of China, the Kuomintang, has given concrete proof, hopes and intentions of building for China a truly representative democratic government.

Even the younger and progressive elements of the Kuomintang, though admitting that the progress toward representative democracy is of necessity a slow process support the choice of these delegates as a well laid, well intentional decision.

U.S. BLOOD SHORTAGE

Ingersall Makes Desperate Plea for Donations for Transfusion

Domei

LISBON, March 25.—Due to the heavy losses being suffered by the United States army on all the fronts in the Pacific area, America is now faced with a desperate shortage of blood for transfusion use, and according to a San Francisco dispatch, Admiral Royal Ingersall, Commander of the Pacific Coast Area made an urgent plea for blood donations today.

Admiral Ingersall stated that the amount of blood held in reserve for transfusion use had decreased to an alarming degree and begged for an all-out blood donation from the general public in order to maintain this absolutely necessary reserve blood.

U.S. Machinists Strike

Domei

LISBON, March 26.—Jurisdictional dispute of all machinists and boiler-makers tied up four army ships at the United Engineering Shipyards at San Francisco, according to a dispatch from that city reaching here today. A month-old dispute previously stopped work on two army ships and the work halted two more vessels over the weekend as the machinists ignored an order to return to their jobs.

To Assure Migration Rights

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 25.—A proposal that three commissions be set up in the worldwide peace and security organization to deal with the imigration rights of persons was placed before President Roosevelt over the weekend, it was revealed in a Washington report.

Her Majesty Grants Imperial Gift Cakes To Orphans of War

Upon learning of the special observances which will be held throughout Japan for the benefit of war orphans during the period from March 27 to April 4, under the auspices of the Society for Extending Relief to Soldiers and Sailors, Her Majesty the Empress, on Monday, was pleased to make known Her gracious intention to present the war orphans with cakes bearing the Imperial Crest.

NIPPON WARPLANES BOMB ENEMY UNITS NEAR AKYAB

4 War Vessels Sunk, 2 Damaged—Over 20 Planes and Air Bases Blasted

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

BURMA FRONT BASE, March 26.—Crack bomber and fighter units of the Japanese in the Burma area made a surprise attack on the enemy in the vicinity of Akyab last night. One unit dropped a hail of bombs on a fleet of enemy vessels anchored in the harbor and bay at Akyab while another attack unit turned the airfields and ground installations at Ramree Island, Akyab and Cox Bazaar into a sea of flame.

The results achieved by the various units were as follows:

Immediately sunk—one gunboat and three large type transport vessels
Seriously damaged—Two large type transport ships
Set Aflame—Over 20 planes
Explosions—At several places.

YIOJIMA BATTLE TOUGH

Wounded Yanks Admit Fierce Japanese Attack on Island

Domei

LISBON, March 26.—Two-hundred wounded United States marine veterans arrived in the United States for medical treatment and although many of them were veterans of the Solomons, Marshall and Mariana battles, all agreed they were no comparison to the Yiojima battle, according to a San Diego dispatch.

According to the report, one marine said: "It was just a hell to beat all hell. From the moment we ran up the beaches, we were under fire from Japanese machine-guns, mortars, artillery and rifles. They threw everything they had at us."

One officer said: "The Japanese handled their defense of Yiojima much better than any other island campaign. They handled themselves much more cleverly and did not waste themselves. They were much smarter and they did their best to kill as many of us as they could before dying."

NEW POLITICAL ORGAN SET

Party's Inauguration to Be Held About March 30

With all necessary preparations for the establishment of a new political party nearly completed and negotiations with the Government being carried on smoothly, the inauguration of the party will formally take place about March 30.

In order to cope with various problems confronting Japan in these critical times so as to prosecute the current war sucessfully in defense of the Divine Land, preparations for setting up the new political party have been under way for sometime under the guidance of the by-committee headed by Dr. Rentaro Mizuno, a member of the House of Peers.

As to the nomination of the President of the new party, a special committee has been negotiating with the Government, and the President was to have been nominated at a committee meeting held at 1 p.m. yesterday.

General Jiro Minami, Privy Councillor, visited Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso at the latter's official residence on Tuesday at 2:10 p.m. and conferred with the latter on an important question.

Lone B-29 Raids Oita

A lone B-29 bomber flew over the western part of Shikoku, Oita, Yamaguchi, and Hiroshima prefectures at about midnight on Monday. A few bombs were dropped near Saeki in Oita Prefecture.

NIPPON UNITS BATTERING U.S. OFFENSIVE ON LUZON

Close Quarter Assaults Leading Large Enemy Casualties And War Trophies

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

LUZON FRONT, March 26.—Japanese close quarter assaults are inflicting serious losses upon the enemy driving to the region of the Saracsae Pass in an effort to filtrate into Cagayan valley, granary of Luzon.

The enemy was repulsed on March 18, with a loss of 47 men, seven ammunition cars wrecked and four heavy trench mortars destroyed. An enemy force which attacked a point north of the pass on March 20 was also completely repulsed. This force, having withdrawn southward, is engaged at present in building positions.

Japanese counterdrives against the enemy driving to a point east of the pass are also being conducted with vigor. Coordinating with the shelling by the Japanese artillery of about 20 enemy bivouacs toward evening on March 20, Japanese Infantry Forces lashed out at the enemy and by 7 a.m. on the following day had completely occupied the position. More than 200 casualties were dealt the enemy. The Japanese also captured three trench mortars, four heavy machineguns and much supplies, besides destroying three trench mortars. They are at present engaged in mopping up the enemy in the mountainous area in the vicinity.

Transport planes are being used by the enemy to drop supplies. In the Caragilan region, southeast of Balete Pass, Japanese close-quarter combat units are continuing terrific action, killing and wounding on the night of March 20, more than 40 enemy troops, destroying 14 tents, exploding and setting ablaze two houses, an ammunition dump and many automobiles and capturing one light machinegun and 16 automatic rifles.

Raid Enemy Airfields

By N. NAKAMURA
Of the Military Press Corps

LUZON FRONT, March 26.—Japanese Air Units attacked the enemy airfields at San Fabian, Dagupan, and Lingayen on March 22 and on the night of the following day and scored brilliant results.

On the night of March 23, the Wild Eagles set six places afire and caused explosions at several places at San Fabian airfield. Seven other places which looked like ammunition dumps were also set ablaze. At Dagupan and Lingayen airfields, seven places were also set ablaze on the same night.

Meanwhile, on March 2, one enemy torpedo boat was sunk off Cebu Island.

Enemy Plans Frustrated

Domei

LUZON FRONT, March 27.—Furious fighting is going on with Sananacoco as the focal point, while the Japanese near Zamboanga have shortened their lines gradually northward since March 24. Subjecting the deeply-echeloned Japanese positions to intense shelling, the enemy is showing indications of attempting to seep in between the Japanese positions or to detour around them and hit from the flank. Japanese Forces, however, are subjecting the enemy to effective counterthrusts and are destroying the enemy's plans.

Even the enemy is admitting the effective fighting of the Japanese. Particularly stirring is the activity of the Taiwan special volunteers. In one unit all the volunteers, including those feverish with malaria, joined a death band and took part in a close-quarter assault, moving the Unit Commander deeply and raising the Japanese morale to a still greater height.

URGES P.I. REHABILITATION

McKellar Says Economic Issues Will Be Studied Prior to Independence

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 26.—The rehabilitation for the Philippines before independence was urged tonight by Senator Kenneth McKellar, Tennessee Democrat, according to a Washington report.

McKellar disclosed that the Senate Appropriation Committee has approved legislation to survey the island's economic program before the islands are granted independence.

Under this proposed legislation, the Philippines commissioner would be sent to the archipelago immediately and report back on the needs of the islands.

GRAVE FAMINE HOVERING OVER 'LIBERATED' EUROPE

Britain Helplessly Looks to U.S. For Aid as Food Situation Becoming Desperate

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 26.—British Minister of Production Oliver Lyttelton and Minister of Food John Llewellin have arrived in Washington to discuss the world food situation, according to a dispatch from that city.

With the already serious food situation in "liberated" Europe reaching desperate proportions, hunger riots and other demonstrations are taking place there on an increasing scale. Meanwhile, Britain too is feeling the food pinch, and the fear is rife there that the American supply of food to Britain may be cut off entirely, in view of the growingly-difficult food situation in the United States. It is recalled that the American Government has decided to cut the Lend-Lease meat supply to Britain to one-eighth the former amount beginning in April.

According to a March 27 Stockholm report to the Yomiuri Hochi, John Llewellin, British Food Minister, has lamented that the amount of food stored in Britain has reached its lowest level while London papers are warning that any further reduction in rations will imperil the health of the people, particularly the lower classes who have suffered miserably in the long war.

With the crops in Britain, Australia and New Zealand being the worst in 30 years, Britain can find no measure to counter the situation and is demanding that the Americans cut down on their extravagant living at home. London papers have expressed the intense resentment of the British people toward the Americans declaring that although it was true that the food situation in the United States was growing more stringent, there was still room for a reduction in consumption. The papers said that if the surplus that would arise from the reduction were supplied to Britain and Europe, the latter would be assisted considerably. The lives of several millions will be saved merely by reducing the extravagant food distribution in the United States, the papers said.

Serious Famine Feared

In the meantime, the food situation in the anti-Axis occupied states of Europe has reached famine proportions. Prime Minister Winston Churchill himself has admitted that there is danger that the European continent will be overcome by a fearful famine during the coming winter.

Although the European food question has become a big problem in Parliament, it is held that Britain will be unable to carry out any efficacious measure, in view of the fact that the food situation in Britain itself is seriously unsatisfactory. Britain stands at the crossroads of abandoning or not abandoning its European satellites. It is believed, however, that as in the case of the United States which has reduced its supply of food to Britain, Britain, too, will be forced to shave its food supply to Europe and attempt to draw out its stored foodstuffs. It is believed that if such should be the case, the appearance of the most horrible disaster in the history of Europe will be inevitable.

The Times, London, in this connection pointed out on March 19 that it would be most difficult to save the situation, asserting that the European famine would be the greatest danger to the advent of peace. Claiming that the greatest enemy of the anti-Axis was no longer Germany but the general famine throughout the continent, the Times said that although the establishment of the UNRRA has as its aim the solution of this expected situation, the organization had clearly failed in its task.

Food Riots Increasing

Factually supporting the Times' warning, a Geneva report revealed that the famine in "liberated" France was serious. At Lyons and along the border large-scale demonstrations have been conducted against the food rationing authorities, with many women's organizations joining in, the report said. At Grenoble 30,000 demonstrators, led by labor unionists, demanded food and in Paris, more than 5,000 women on March 19 demanded that they be given food. The report disclosed that this movement was spreading throughout the country.

The situation in Italy, Belgium, Greece and Rumania is still worse. The Anglo-Americans are in a dilemma whether to endanger the health and morale of their people at home and assist the "liberated" states as they have pledged, or to reduce the promised supplies of food to these nations and be forced into a political withdrawal. As the Daily Herald pointed out, as in Rumania, the anti-Axis cooperating organs have not only failed politically but also completely failed economically.

The selfishness and failures of the Anglo-Americans may bring about a bitter reaction among the peoples of Europe. As the New Statesman warned, the continental nations have become disillusioned concerning "liberation," and the situation is such that they may turn around and cooperate with the Fascist forces.

Fuel Shortage Also Serious

Contrary to the expectations of the Italian, French, and Belgian peoples, and in spite of official anti-Axis propaganda which plays up the favorable aspects in these areas following their "liberation," the real conditions are almost desperate, a fact which is now being admitted even by anti-Axis press organs, according to a special Shanghai dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi, which quotes British and American papers.

The Italian people had placed great expectations on the Anglo-American "peace," hoping to be saved from hunger and cold, but they were cruelly disappointed, the New York News Week states. Their present condition is far worse than that under German occupation. During the period of German occupation, Rome citizens had electric stoves to warm themselves and gas to cook their meals, but under the Anglo-Americans the supply of electricity and gas to the people has entirely ceased. The electric cars now run only to the extent of 20 per cent of peace time operation. Unemployment has risen by leaps and bounds throughout the country, the number of jobless reaching 200,000 in Rome alone. For this state of things, the New York News Week remarks, the anti-Axis Powers are responsible.

The infant mortality in Italy has risen at an alarming rate owing to under-nourishment, according to the American Mercury, which states that 50 per cent of the Italian infants under twelve months died from that cause in the last few months.

In northwestern France, urban people are now warming themselves by burning furniture and books, reports the Paris correspondent of the London Daily Mail. In addition to the extreme shortage of fuel, the food situation has gone from bad to worse. While the cases of death from cold and hunger are increasing and the police are utterly powerless to suppress illegal dealings in necessaries. France is now gangster-ridden, for in different parts of the country robbers are masquerading as Anglo-American soldiers wearing uniforms taken or bought from the Anglo-American deserters from the front.

N.Y. Stock Mart Is Hit By Big Drop in Shares; Is Worst Upset in '45

Domei

LISBON, March 26.—The New York Stock Market today suffered one of its worst upsets of the year with the leaders in virtually all departments falling 1 to 3 or more points on an expanding volume, according to a New York dispatch. Transfers were around 1,500,000 shares, the dispatch said. Among the wider losers were the Santa Fe, Union Pacific, U.S. Steel, Chrysler, U.S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, Douglas Aircraft and American Air Line.

TO BOOST EXPORT TRADE

British Firms Cooperate to Set Up Research Organ

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 25.—A new plan to help the revival of Britain's export trade is being announced by leading British industrialists, including representatives of some of the largest firms in the country who are setting up a non-profit making organization to be known as BETRO (the British Export Trade Research Organization), says a London report.

The organization will make market research and maintain a trade intelligence service throughout the world. It will be self supporting and membership will be open to all British concerns, the report further disclosed.

BETRO will take every opportunity to cooperate with any Government department or commercial organization seeking to promote British trade overseas. The British Board of Trade and the Department of Overseas Trade have approved of the general aims and the objectives of BETRO, the report added.

LLOYD GEORGE SUCCUMBS

Veteran British Statesman Dies at North Wales Home at 82

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 26.—David Lloyd George, veteran British statesman and Prime Minister during the First World War, died tonight at his farm home in North Wales, according to a London dispatch. He was 82 years old last January 17.

Lloyd George was reported suffering from a mild attack of influenza at the beginning of February and he grew gradually weaker. An earlier report said that his condition was critical and that he had been losing strength for several days.

MUSSOLINI CELEBRATES FASCIST ANNIVERSARY

Says All Sound Elements in Italy Set to Continue Fight Against Invaders

Domei

BERLIN, March 25.—The 26th anniversary of the founding of the Fascist Party was celebrated with big demonstrations in all towns in upper Italy, according to a Milan report.

The most important of these demonstrations was that in Milan where Il Duce Benito Mussolini, Premier of the Italian Social Republic, organized the first "Fasci di Combattimento." The Duce also celebrated the occasion at his headquarters where he reviewed the troops of the new army of the Italian to Social Republic.

Addressing the troops the Duce pointed out that treachery of the reactionary clique alone is to be blamed for Italy's misfortunes. The Italian nation could, however, look forward with confidence to a better and brighter future. All sound elements of the nation were determined to gather every ounce of strength for the defense of the Fascist Republic.

After referring to the Fascist Party's achievements in the field of social welfare, the Duce recalled that the Italian flag was hoisted in Addis Ababa five years ago by the soldiers of Italy which today is invaded by colored troops thanks to the treachery of the reactionary clique which alone is responsible for Italy's misfortunes.

The proud Italian nation would never accept defeat, however. All sound elements of the nation were **determined** to continue the struggle against the foreign invaders in Italy, the Duce emphasized.

GERMANS ARE CONFIDENT

Reich Forces in Central Rhine Area Fully Prepared

Domei

BERLIN, March 25.—The German public have known for some time that the climax in the west would be reached only when the Anglo-Americans try to cross the Rhine. The Germans were not surprised nor perturbed by the anti-Axis crossings at Oppenheim and Wesel, and the press has been displaying the utmost calm.

In this connection the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung writes, "It would be senseless to close our eyes to the importance of the American success in recent days. The Americans will have a favorable starting point after their operations have been synchronized with those of the Soviets. But they will not be able to take the German army by surprise with a large-scale offensive on the central Rhine—shifting the center of gravity to the west—or with such actions as they tried to launch at Arnhem with bad results."

The Voelkischer Beobachter writes, "The 21st army group's next objective is the lower German plain which, according to the enemy command, is a better battle ground for tanks and air-borne troops than the country on the eastern bank of the central Rhine. The recent repeated bombings of the north German plain also indicate that this is one of General Dwight Eisenhower's main objectives. This whole battle will increase in scope and fierceness in the next few days." The paper holds that now that the front in the east has been stabilized it will also be possible to stabilize the front in the west and strike the enemy in a counterblow.

BACKS INTERNATIONAL BANK

U.S. Chamber of Commerce Urges America's Participation

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 26.—The U.S. Chamber of Commerce today recommended the United States' participation in the Bretton Woods International Bank but urged that no action be taken on the companion International Monetary Fund, according to a Washington report.

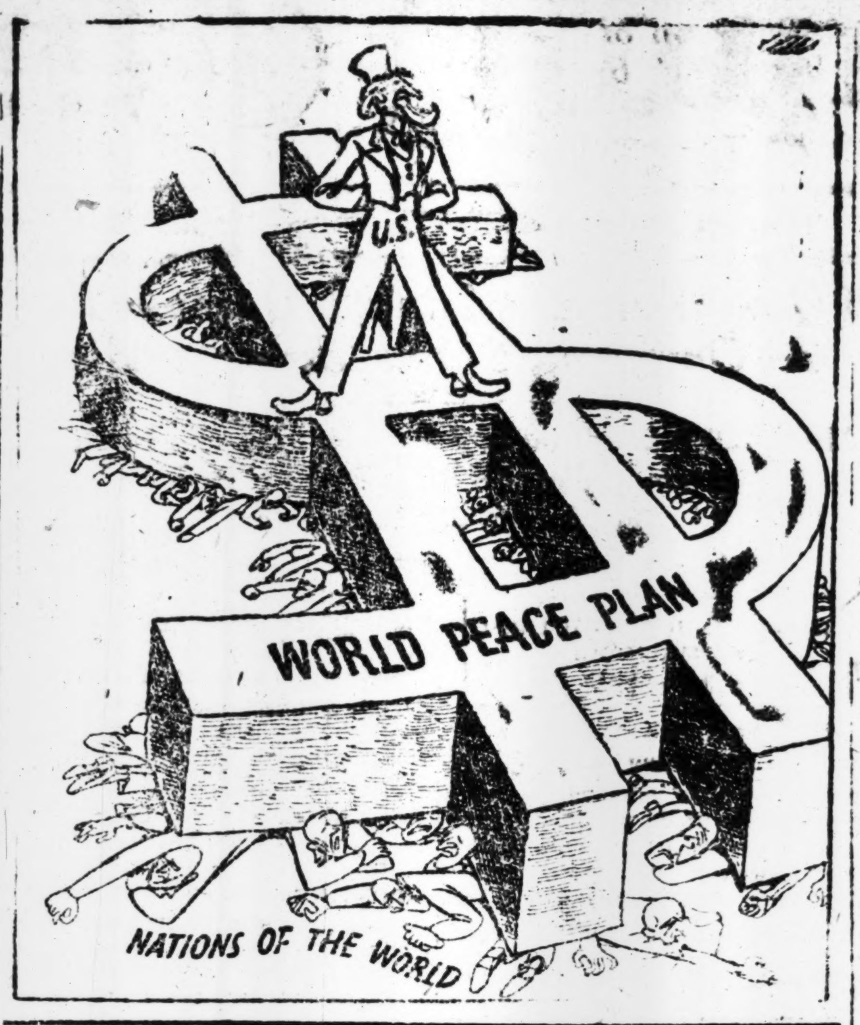
The report suggested that the $9,000,000 bank should be set up independently without the $8,800,000,000 fund and then the bank could study the fund and should submit recommendations to the member nations.

The Bretton Woods monetary agreements are chiefly important as the first step in international cooperation actually presented to Congress for its consideration. Most Congressmen are in favor of the objectives of the agreement but some had expressed considerable distrust of the international fund. The administration is opposed to any changes in the agreement and administration on proponents say that any changes may imperil the whole monetary program.

Franco-British Pact Set

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 26.—Sir John Anderson, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, is leaving for Paris today to complete a Franco-British economic agreement, says a London report. Anderson has already held preliminary talks in London with the French Finance Minister earlier this month.



Fuehrer's Headquarters

March 26

In Hungary our formations offered stubborn resistance to the advancing enemy attacking groups on the Balatonfuered-Papa line. With the exception of a few breaches, Soviet attacks launched between Kisber and the Danube as well as on the lower Gran were repulsed. Also in the Slovak mountains the enemy continued his strong pressure in the Neusohl area.

In Silesia defensive fighting is continuing between Sorau and Strehlen while at Leobschuetz, 101 Soviet tanks were destroyed. The Breslau garrison is holding out despite slight enemy breaches in grim house to house fighting against increasing enemy assaults while at the front of the Kuestrin fortress our artillery fire checked the Soviet assaults. The enemy operations against our Oder bridgeheads on either side of Stettin were unsuccessful.

The Soviets continued their major attack on Gotenhafen, Danzig and the coast south of Frisches Haff, but they were checked in heavy fighting after scoring initial gains in ground. The enemy deployment areas before Gotenhafen, Zoppot and Danzig were exposed to continuous fire from our heavy and light naval forces and renewed enemy attacks east of Libau were unsuccessful. Northeast of Frauenburg and northwest of Doblen, our troops scored a complete defensive success and inflicted great losses on the Soviets. In air fights our fighters shot down 45 Soviet planes over the Eastern Front.

In the great battle on the lower Rhine, our troops defended themselves tenaciously in the depth of the main fighting zone against attacks by British-American airborne forces which yesterday were further reinforced. Our army troops destroyed 60 enemy transport gliders.

Luftwaffe A.A.-batteries on March 24 in fighting against the enemy air landings shot down 149 Anglo-American planes including 75 fully laden transport gliders. The 18th A.A.-Brigade under the command of Major General Halberstadt had a great share in this success shooting down 125 enemy planes.

On the lower Lippe and near Dinslaken the enemy after fierce fighting succeeded in scoring deeper penetrations reaching the eastern edge of the Huexter forest. With undiminished violence the battle is raging also between the lower Sieg and the Rhine bend north of Coblenz. In frontal attacks the Americans succeeded in pushing back our positions southeast of Honnef while east of Wied and north of Bendorf they advanced several kilometers to the north. Near Braubach and Boppart our troops cordoned off local enemy bridgeheads on the eastern bank of the Rhine and threw the enemy back across the river near St. Goarshausen.

From their Oppenheim bridgehead American tank forces broke through in an easterly direction with their spearheads reaching the Main River as far as Hanau and Aschaffenburg. Between the northern foothills of the Odenwald and the lower Main some fierce mobile fighting has subsequently developed. The enemy crossed the Rhine between Worms and Ludwigshafen while all crossing attempts near Speyer failed. On the front further south our troops fought their way back to the eastern bank of the Rhine. Fighter and battleplanes attacked the Anglo-American Rhine crossings day and night with bombs and board weapons despite strong defense.

In central Italy, the Americans and British suffered heavy losses in the mountains south of Bologna and in the Adriatic sector in the course of numerous vain attacks on the Ligurian coast. At Bihac in western Croatia, our troops asserted themselves against the pressure of strong bands and consolidated their positions while the mopping up operations in the Drina-Save triangle were continued in hard fighting.

In the course of their terror raids British bomber formations inflicted heavy damage especially on the residential quarters of Hanover, Osnabrueck and Muenster while cities in northern Germany as well as Eger and Prague were bombed by American formations. During the night there was only slight enemy air activity over the Reich territory. In air battles and by artillery the enemy lost a total of 33 mostly four-engined bombers.

Escort forces of a convoy shot and set ablaze two British motor torpedo boats off the western coast of Norway.

ONE-DAY CURE LOOMS FOR SYPHILIS SCOURGE

Articially Induced Fever Turns Ehrlich's 606 Shots Into Real 'Magic Bullets'

Continued From Sunday, March 18

The doctors at first hardly believed the hot miracles they were accomplishing. They gave the sufferers five hours of fever—at 106 degrees—plus chemical injection, once a week for 10 weeks. During the hours the patients were in the fever machine the nurses never left them, but kept their fingers on the pulse at their patients' temples. Overhead, a needle on a dial wired to a rectal thermometer told the bodily temperatures within a tenth of one degree. During five hours of 106-degree fever, these people dozed, smoked, listened to radio music. They lay safe, doctors and nurses vigilant, within two degrees of death—for a temperature of 108 for more than a short time is likely to be fatal. Long before the 10 weeks were over all signs of the sickness had vanished.

At the same time a new magic of their artificial fever amazed them. With some patients the smallest dose of arsenic causes frightful inflammation of the skin, or severe shock, and sometimes death. But during fever these arsenic-allergic folk were found to be able to stand the drug. So they, too, could be cured.

Period of Treatment Cut

The doctors now began to cut down the total hours of fever from 50 to as few as 36. The fevers were so safe that they gave them three times weekly instead of once—always with moderate doses of arsenic and bismuth. They had cut the period of treatment from two and a half months to one month.

Then, as they pored over their records of hundreds of cases, it dawned on them that the chemothermic curative power showed itself, in all cases, within the first two weeks.

To confirm this they had the scientific testimony of the superaccurate, supersensitive Kahn quantitative blood test. This tells you not merely whether a human being has syphilis, yes or no, but, measured in exact numbers of units, it also gives you the degree of activity of the dread spirochete. Weirdly—weeks ahead of the event—the ominous rise of Kahn units predicts a syphilitic relapse. Marvelously the down trend of those Kahn units foretells the spirochete's defeat!

Now the pioneers found that no matter whether they gave a sufferer from early syphilis 10 weeks, or six weeks, or four weeks of the chemothermic treatment, the curve of the Kahn units sank downward till they reached zero. They are conservative scientists who do not use the word "cure" lightly in syphilis cases. But in every last one of 60 patients they have carefully followed for from four to eight years, once the Kahn test reached zero, it never again has become positive, nor has there been any other sign of relapse.

By 1940 the doctors had used fever on more than 1,000 patients, and of only one could it be said that fever contributed to death. Convinced of the safety of their treatment, the men revived Paul Ehrlich's dream. They were encouraged by the success with which doctors had cured very early syphilis by dripping enormous doses of arsenic slowly into people's veins for five days, 10 hours a day. But fever so supercharged arsenic's power that these huge doses should not be necessary, and one-day treatment should be enough.

Put Into Fever Cabinet

Sufferers from early syphilis were brought to the hospital and given a shot of bismuth; next morning in the fever cabinet their temperature was gently brought to 106 degrees. Here it was held for 10 hours. At intervals they were given injections of arsenic. That was all. Instead of 18 months—just one day of treatment. For five days they were kept under close observation. Then they went home. Their only remaining duty was to come back regularly for Kahn test check-ups.

It was the same story all over. Right after that one-day fever-chemical blitz against the spirochete, the ugly signs of the sickness began to vanish. The Kahn units began dropping toward zero. Already 26 one-day patients have completely negative Kahn tests and 21 more are trending toward zero.

There was one death at first, not from fever but from too much arsenic. The dose of arsenic was cut in half, the length of fever was reduced from 10 hours to eight—and the chemothermic treatment worked just as well. There has been no further sign of serious poisoning or damage to any of the other 47 patients so far treated.

Doctors are now reporting scientifically upon this epochal one-day treatment of syphilis.

With a one-day cure available, with plenty of doctors and nurses trained in fever therapy, and using equipment which costs little material, it ought really to be possible to wipe out the horror of syphilis. With this powerful new treatment, all persons found infected with active syphilis could be taken out of circulation and their danger to the community quickly abolished. The immediate expansion of this chemothermic treatment should bring hope to those countless hundreds of thousands who are inadequately treated, or who are not treated at all. In the meantime, all those now under standard treatment should continue it until the new chemothermic treatment becomes generally available; this for their own as well as for the public safety.

COALITION GOVERNMENT IS IMPOSSIBLE IN CHINA

Necessary Conditions Do Not Exist at Present, Says Chungking Journal

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 25.—It is clearly evident that the necessary conditions for a coalition Government do not exist in China at present, declared the Ta Kung Pao, Chungking's official news organ, in its February issue.

A coalition Government in most cases is a last resort in politics. It is necessarily a good institution. It all depends on how it is constructed, whether or not it represents the people and whether or not it has a sound political foundation.

Two decisive measures of a coalition Government are being considered in China at the present moment but whether they will open the road to democracy and constitutionalism requires a three-angled study.

The first angle of approach is the consideration of the conditions for a coalition Government in a democratic country. There are three such conditions: (1) All armed forces should belong to the country. No political party should have a private army, and all political issues should be settled by force. (2) The people should have complete freedom in voicing their opinion on all administrative matters. Any political party should take this into consideration. The ignoring of the full public opinion will result in the downfall of the party. (3) There should be a "Super-Government" in the form of a people's representative body to which the Government is responsible.

The second angle of approach is concerned with five fundamental principles: (1) a Government by the people in which the country is ruled by the people and the Government elected by the people. (2) a Government by law in which the organization of the Government should be based on a law adopted by the people, and the administrative power of the Government comes from the people. (3) a Government of responsibility elected for a definite period and responsible to the people and the people's representative in carrying out its duty. (4) a Government of the public in which any public servant is eligible to join the Government. (5) a Government of efficiency in which a planned administration is enforced so that maximum administrative efficiency can be achieved with limited manpower and materials and in the shortest period of time.

The third angle of approach is the public opinion of the present political situation. Such public opinion may have the following categories: (1) It admits that the present political situation must change according to reason and the system and order. Such a change cannot be brought about by chaos, for chaos, will bring the downfall of the entire nation. When everybody is without a country no party and no individual can benefit from the situation. (2) It must have an ideal and at the same time be in agreement with the entire nation. If the change takes place without following the belief of the entire nation, a change is reactionary. If the change takes place without consideration of this fact it will become or rather result in empty talk and in chaos. (3) Its belief that if the Kuomintang does not change its stand there is no chance for the Chinese Government to change to the good.

From the first angle of the approach we can see that we cannot talk about coalition because (1) not all armed forces belong to the nation and there are still private armies belonging to political parties; (2) there is not yet a strong public opinion to reflect the people's wishes; (3) although we have a people's political council as a people's representative party it does not have the power to change a Government. In a nutshell, the necessary conditions do not exist in China at present for a coalition Government.

People of Szechwan Facing Starvation As Drought Prevails

Domei

LISBON, March 26.—Chungking press reports said that 20,000,000 persons in 26 districts of northern Szechwan Province, Western China, are facing starvation because of drought and crop failure, according to a Chungking report reaching here today. In 1933, millions of Szechwanese died of starvation or fled from their homes, the report added.

STUDY OF STORK SHOWS INTIMATE FAMILY LIFE

Danish Ornithologist Follows Bird in Interesting Observation of Habits

In a number of his fascinating wonder-stories Hans Christian Andersen pays poetic tribute to the stork of his native Denmark. The famous story-teller endows this dignified biped with a personality, and gives his imagination free rein in those tales that are as popular today as they were more than a century ago.

Another Dane has dealt with the life of the stork. He is Dr. P. Skovgaard, European ornithologist, and his picture of the Danish stork is scarcely less fascinating than that of the writer of fairy-tales. For a quarter of a century Dr. Skovgaard has devoted himself to learning about the stork's intimate family life, the rearing of its young, and its migrations to and from the little country between the Baltic and the North Sea. He has visited all the sections where the birds have settled, either in pairs or in colonies. The fact that the storks are decreasing in Denmark has spurred Dr. Skovgaard to even greater activity in assembling data.

It is well known that the stork is protected wherever it makes its home. It becomes virtually a member of the farmer's family wherever it graces the roof-tree or builds its nest. There is a bond of understanding between the Danish country folk and their feathered guests. They are as much a part of the Danish seed-time and harvest as the recurring seasons that see the storks depart for warmer climes in autumn, and return in the Scandinavian spring time.

"The stork," writes Dr. Skovgaard, "is among the first things to enter our child-consciousness. We get to know the characteristic bird through fairy tales and stories about what it does. In imagination we know that it is something of importance that causes all these gesticulations."

Feeding Habits Fascinating

Early in life Dr. Skovgaard felt it a duty to study the daily life of the stork and record it in words and pictures. To do this he sought information from all parts of the country; examined hundreds of nests with their young; banded them; watched the antics of the parents. He found the feeding period one of the most interesting activities to observe, because of the eager appetites of the young. It is no small matter to supply the stork family with enough tempting and satisfying morsels.

In fact, Dr. Skovgaard assigns as one possible reason for the decrease in the number of storks in Denmark the more intensive cultivation of the soil. Drainage of former swampy sections robbed the stork of one of its best hunting grounds. The natural homes of frogs and snakes are getting fewer and fewer. Cutting down the food supply increases infant mortality as much with storks as with humans. Bugs and worms may do in a pinch, but they are not nearly so filling as larger items on the stork menu. As near as it has been possible for Dr. Skovgaard to find out there are today less than a thousand storks in all Denmark. The large colonies of fifty pairs or more belong to bygone days.

"Nothing is more fascinating," writes Dr. Skovgaard, "than to watch the growth of the baby storks; to observe their first attempts, to keep their balance on their long legs; to enjoy their flying exercises and autumn maneuvers. Then, one fine day, we stand with the empty feeling that our friends have left us. Little by little we try to follow them on the long way southward, which is nothing more to us than a line on the map. Gradually they slip from our thoughts into a dim land. Then, with the coming of spring, they are once more a reality, right in our midst; their splendid white figures resplendent in the Danish sunshine. And next they are assuming their old tasks as a mere matter of course."

Fight Over Nests and Females

The stork that arrives first in a village where there are other nests begins at once to use these to save itself the trouble of seeking further for material to repair its own domicile on which other birds already may have been at work. Jackdaws help themselves to the stuff of which the empty stork nest is made. And, in turn, the returned stork will steal sticks from the crow and magpie nests in the neighborhood. It is curious that, despite many empty nests, storks will engage in a furious battle over some particular nest that strikes their fancy. Fights over a female are also common, and if a stranger is the victor he at once empties the nest of its eggs or young.

(To Be Continued)

Starting Political Body

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 25.—In preparation for the establishment of a constitutional Government, the Chungking Examination Yuan will select a large number of persons from qualified candidates to start the People's Political Organization in various provinces and districts, a Chungking report disclosed today.

It said that all candidates should have part civil service examination. After being selected, they will handle the election for the central Government and local Government officials.

Studies War Crime Bill

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 25.—A resolution to strengthen the power of the United Nations Commission on War Crime is now being studied by the U.S. House of Representatives, says a Washington dispatch. The resolution if adopted will authorize the President to appoint several men to cooperate with the American delegate on the Commission. Moreover, it aims to organize public opinion in behalf of the commission's work and define Axis war crimes. One Congressman pointed out that the whole program or a lack of a program for the punishment of Axis war criminals will remain a dark secret like after the last war unless Congress steps in and remedies the situation.

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86TH DIET SESSION SHOWS JAPAN'S TRUE STRENGTH

Earnestness, Efficiency Mark Passage of 1945-46 Budget Estimates, Vital Measures

On March 26 at 11 a.m. a ceremony was held in the House of Peers, bringing to a close the momentous eighty-sixth session of the Imperial Diet. The session will be remembered by the nation for the earnest manner in which its mission was discharged in the crucial period of the war. Ordinary and Extraordinary Budget Estimates for the 1945-1946 fiscal year, thirty-five legislative bills, and other matters proposed by the Government were duly deliberated upon and passed. During the three months of the session, the Cabinet was reconstructed on two occasions, on February 10 and on February 21. By special command of His Majesty the Emperor, Prime Minister Kuniaki Koiso joined the Imperial General Headquarters, in order to realize perfect harmony between military and political strategy.

When the Diet reassembled on January 21 after the New Year recess, Prime Minister Kuniaki Koiso, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, and Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata made important speeches in both Houses, setting forth the policies of the Government. In the House of Representatives, Tsuneo Kanemitsu, Yadanji Nakajima, and Masayoshi Kimura put the first questions to the Government on the prosecution of war policies.

The center of interest then shifted to the Budget Committee of the Lower House, where serious discussions were held on war direction, foreign policy, war production, labor, transport, food production, national livelihood, and other questions.

In the House of Peers, similar discussions took place when the Budget Estimates were sent up from the House of Representatives.

Duly completing the main business of the session, the House of Representatives went into recess on February 7, and the House of Peers, on February 13. Aside from the Budget Estimates for the 1945-1946 fiscal year, including the Extraordinary War Estimates, 30 bills presented by the Government had been approved by the two Houses.

The Diet reassembled for the second time on March 11, when Prime Minister Kuniaki Koiso, War Minister Marshal Gen Sugiyama, and Navy Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai made weighty pronouncements expressing the strong resolve of the Government to overcome whatever difficulties might confront the nation. The Diet went into recess the following day.

Meanwhile, the Government drafted the supplementary estimates for war disasters and several legislative bills. These were submitted to the Diet when the session was resumed on March 18.

Before the Diet reassembled after the New Year recess, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association had adopted a resolution for organizing an all-inclusive national party to reinforce the wartime structure of the country. Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, resigned the post of Cabinet Minister, in order to make preparations for launching the new party. With the endorsement of the Prime Minister, the President of the Association sent invitations to three thousand influential men asking for their support. The declaration and constitution have already been fixed for the new party, which will be shortly inaugurated.

Concert Calendar

Concert by the Seinen Nippon Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Tadashi Hattori, Thursday, March 29, at 5:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist: Miss Kiyoko Ohtani, soprano. Program: (1) Schubert's Unfinished Symphony, No. 8 in B minor; Johann Strauss' Voices of Spring; (2) Chamber Music and soprano solo; Schumann's Traeumerei (Reverie); Strauss' Beau Danube bleu; Italian folk song, Village Maiden; (3) Symphony and song; Benedict's La Capinera; Puccini's aria from Opera La Traviata.

Violin recital by Miss Hisako Tsuji, with the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Noboru Asahina, Saturday and Sunday, April 7 and 8, at 5:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Program: Brahms' Violin Concert; Tschaikowsky's Violin Concerto; Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto and Beethoven's Violin Concerto.

One More P-51 Downed

Domei

NANKING, March 26.—The 15 P-51's that raided Nanking yesterday fled after having one of their planes downed and three damaged but further investigation reveals that one additional P-51 was downed while another was damaged by Japanese ground units.

Obituary

Baron Keiichi Omori, a member of the House of Peers, passed away due to acute pneumonia on Sunday afternoon at his Suginami residence in Tokyo. He was 63 years of age. During his career, he was appointed a member of the Upper House three times since 1931, and in 1930, became Parliamentary Home Vice-Minister.

News and Views

An American Way of 'Understatement'

Theodore Roosevelt was an outspoken American. He believed in what is known as "big stick" diplomacy, and he said in so many words that he did. "I have always been fond of the West African proverb: 'Speak softly and carry a big stick, you will go far,'" he said, and also: "I never take a step in foreign policy unless I am assured that I shall be able eventually to carry out my will by force."

His namesake, aspirant to the life-term presidency of the United States, however, is a different sort of an American. Franklin D. Roosevelt, like his family predecessor in the White House, believes in "big stick" diplomacy and pursues it with greater vigor and ruthlessness. He is fond not only of carrying a big stick but also of brandishing it.

F.D.R., however, never professes that he is fond of carrying a big stick, not to say of brandishing it. He speaks softly and smiles broadly even while brandishing his big stick in a most threatening way. He certainly has a knack of "understating" and of coining peculiar words for what he obviously means.

'Big Stick' Diplomacy

For example, "big stick" diplomacy, or power politics, that is being pursued in a most typical way south of the Rio Grande, is called "good neighbor" policy in the terminology of Rooseveltian coinage. He says "international New Deal" when he means maintenance of the same old Anglo-Saxon world order plus territorial, political and economic aggrandizement for the United States.

The latest example is the American prelude to the forthcoming San Francisco conference of the United Nations. A number of innocent neutral countries in South America and elsewhere have recently been forced, undoubtedly by the United States, into scrapping their neutrality in this war almost overnight and declaring war on Japan and Germany.

It is now an open secret that they have been presented with an ultimatum threatening to disqualify them for participation in the 'Frisco confab unless they declare war on the Axis countries. And President Roosevelt says that these small nations have been cordially invited to take part in the conference.

Roosevelt's henchmen in Washington take their cue in their public utterances from the life-term occupant of the White House and genius of "understatement." With reference to the 'Frisco meeting, Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, Jr., has this to say: "At the San Francisco conference, all of the United Nations . . . will participate as independent sovereign states. Sovereign equality of nations, large and small, is a basic principle underlying the proposals."

Is Highly Interesting

A typical case in point is addresses by Secretary of State Stettinius and other top-ranking officials of the State Department in a recent radio program sponsored by the Department. This radio program, entitled "Building of Peace," is apparently designed to "enlighten" the American people on Washington's foreign policy. It is highly interesting in that it provides us with many samples of the fine sugar-coating technique employed by these Washington officials in explaining American foreign policy.

In the course of this radio program, Assistant Secretary of State Dean Acheson duly takes notice of the fact that "we have some fifty independent nations on this globe, each with different traditions, interests and resources." He frankly admits that "each of these nations, regardless of their size and power, is a sovereign nation."

However, he does not neglect to say this: "Another important fact of international life is that we in the United States live, not on the far edge, but right smack in the middle, of this community of some fifty independent nations and, therefore, what they do affects us." Obviously, what he implies is that the United States must carry a big stick in order to have this international community of independent and sovereign nations behave in the way the United States wants.

And there is quite a lot that the United States wants. Assistant Secretary Acheson serves notice to the world: "We in his country are a lot of inveterate individualists. We want to be ourselves. We don't want other people bossing us around. We are energetic people. We like to do things. . . . We are busy people. We like to see things happen. But, most of all, we are individualists. And for that reason, we love freedom to be ourselves."

The Americans being that sort of people, Mr. Acheson sees that American foreign policy must be "directed in one of two ways: Either toward organized international cooperation or toward aggressive imperialistic militarism." And, as he sees it, "if you have some fifty nations who are laws unto themselves, there are broadly two choices: either try to organize the community to get order by agreement, or become strong enough yourself to impose your particular brand of order by force on others."

Here Assistant Secretary Acheson comes very close to admitting that the second choice—to impose the American brand of order by force on others—is what the United States is actually doing today. But this is where he takes his cue from President Roosevelt.

He has the nerve to say: "We don't think there is anything in big people kicking the stuffing out of little people—therefore, we are all for the underdog. The American is always for him. When people get kicked around, we don't like it. We are against all sorts of strong arm tactics. We don't think brutality is the sign of greatness. We want a world that is free from bullies going around and beating people up and taking things away from them, or making them do what they don't want to do. And we want a world that is open to a busy energetic life. Our foreign policy is to make this kind of a world."

Small Nations Know

This being the object of American foreign policy, Acheson believes that it should be based on "organized international cooperation." He may not be in a position to know what this actually boils down to, as far as other nations, particularly smaller ones, are concerned. But they do—those small nations who are "cordially invited" to participate in the forthcoming United Nations' conference at San Francisco.

For, at least those helpless nations who have already been treated to a powerful prelude played by the United States for the 'Frisco meeting know exactly the reverse of what Mr. Acheson sets forth is going to be the leitmotif of the whole business at the confab—a meeting of poor helpless "underdogs" herded into Uncle Sam's fold by the brandishing of his big stick.

MEN OF KAMISHIO CORPS UNDERGO STIFF TRAINING

Heroes Drive Themselves to The Limit in Order to Achieve Perfection

By H. HIRATE

Of the Military Press Corps

KAMISHIO SPECIAL ATTACK CORPS' BASE.—The one hundred million people of Japan who believe in the immortality of their motherland, must be confident in their final victory over the arrogant enemy. The enemy, in having invaded the Philippines on the one hand, and having captured Yiolima on the other is now planning to invade Japan Proper.

The Japanese people can no longer be satisfied with their dreams of the many splendid victories achieved by their motherland as recorded in history. The Japanese people of today must be confident in the power, strength, and efficiency of their own hands by which they are now fighting.

Among the numerous special attack corps, the most striking one is the Kamishio Special Attack Corps whose great merits may be compared to the absolute and unshakable exploits achieved by the Shimpu Special Attack Corps. This Shimpu Special Attack Corps knows how to beat the enemy. The base of the Kamishio Special Attack Corps is now full of life, expressing the results of the unique moral efforts of all members of this corps, from which all people in Japan can learn a big lesson.

The members of the crews of these special attack submarines were selected from among the students of the Naval Engineering School, Naval Cadets School as well as from among the naval reservist students, petty officers and "Ko" class trainees and others. And those who have been selected from the numerous applicants for the honorable service were given most rigorous training under the direct instructions of the commander who spoke as follows:

We are resolved to do only what all Japanese people, either civilians or soldiers, are required to do under the present war situation. I am only doing my best to improve the efficiency of all men who have been placed under my command. They call our corps the "special attack corps. "But, this "special" is unnecessary. This is not only my opinion, but is that of all members of the corps. They are only anxious to lay down their lives in prosecuting their duty to destroy and sink the enemy warships. This base is indeed a true exercise-hall of life, a school to send forth real and worthy people.

All the men here are calm and indifferent of their lives. They are without any excitement awaiting the order to go out on their duty tomorrow. Their minds are serene and peaceful. But there is one great moral power which is exercising great influence on the morale and conduct of all members of the attack corps, namely, the morale established by Lieutenant K. and Sublieutenant Nishina. The morale established and handed down from Lieutenant K, who perished on duty before seeing the completion of the training of his men, was nurtured and completed by Sublieutenant Nishina. And when Sublieutenant Nishina was gone, the same morale was taken care of by all members of the attack corps.

Sublieutenant Nishina, when he went out into town on duty, always put on his flying coat. Sublieutenant Nishina and all men under him were afraid that in ordinary uniforms they might relax their morale. All members of the special attack corps, including air crew men, ground crew men, and boat crew men, as well as those in charge of various duties on land shared the same feelings.

Among others, the ground crew men always exercised superhuman efforts. Some of them often worked continuously from 6 a.m. till 2 a.m. of the following day without even enjoying a smoke. This was maintained not only for one or two months, but for many months until they sent out on duty the Kikusui Unit of the special attack corps.

The heavy work, of course, began to tell on their health. They had injections of tonics in order to continue their service. Heads of ground crews could not sleep more than two or three hours. Even ordinary members of the ground crews were not allowed to sleep more than four hours. Sometime, when there were too many things to be done, helpers were called from other units.

All of them fell in three days, or in a week, due to excessive work. Many of them, however, would resume their work over and over again as soon as they had recovered. Their work hours were at the longest from 7:15 a.m. till 12 p.m. But, they would often sit up working all night. The members of the special attack corps were continuing their work and activities not by their physical strength, but by their unique fighting morale.

Boats were used for attack training and the men would train without a minute's rest for from six to 10 hours. Because of the high speed in which the training was conducted, the men were covered with spray and were dog-tired at the end of the day. But soon after supper, without even a bath, they were back again at work repairing their boats and preparing for tomorrow's training. They could not go ashore except on official business, but going ashore for these men, who knew that they could afford to lose no training time, was out of the question. Their hidden action, in playing the all-important supporting role, resulted in the exploits of the Kikusui Unit of the Kamishio Special Attack Corps.

Paper Firm Absorbed

The Toyo Spinning Company and the Koa Shoji Company have purchased the Taiyo Paper Manufacturing Corporation, with a paid-in capital of ¥1,170,000 and appointed officers to the latter, according to the Nippon Sangyo Keizai. The Taiyo Paper Manufacturing Corporation possesses plants in Tottori, Okayama and Yamaguchi Prefectures and sells Japanese paper.

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Annihilation of Mankind's Insect Enemies Promised by Recent Chemical Discovery

One of the great scientific discoveries of recent years is reported to be an insecticide called DDT. It promises to wipe out the mosquito and malaria, to liquidate the household fly, cockroach and bedbug, to control some of the most damaging insects that prey on the world's crops. It is expected to be to preventive medcine what Lister's discovery of antiseptics was to surgery.

The use of DDT as a delousing agent against typhus has been proved effective. Sprayed on a wall it kills any fly that touches the wall for as long as three months afterward. A bed sprayed with DDT remains deadly to bedbugs for 300 days. Clothing dusted with it is safe from lice for a month, even after eight launderings. A few ounces dropped in a swamp kills all mosquito-larvae. It is deadly to such common household pests as moths, roaches, termites and dog's fleas. As a crop protector, it is deadlier and longer lasting than other insecticides, has been found effective against potato beetles, cabbage worms, apple codling moths, beetles, aphids fruit worms even corn borers—against which previous insecticides have proved to be failures.

The developer of DDT is a dye firm in Switzerland. A complicated chemical (full name: dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane), whose chief ingredients are chlorine, alcohol and sulfuric acid, DDT was first synthesized in 1874 by a German student named Othmar Zeidler. He had no idea of its possibilities as an insecticide, dismissed his discovery in six lines in a German chemical journal.

But on the eve of World War II a Swiss chemist, Paul Muller, rediscovered the formula and found that it killed bugs. Its first test came during a plague of potato beetles in Switzerland in 1939. DDT stopped the beetles dead. Concentrated DDT is toxic to men and animals when swallowed, but in the weak dilutions used for sprays and dusts, it has been found harmless to the skin.

The crucial problem was to find a feasible process for producing DDT in the large quantities needed. It was solved last year by a Swiss chemist, Dr. Oskar Frey.

DDT owes its deadliness partly to an almost unique property: on insects it acts as both a contact and stomach poison. It first paralyzes an insect's hind legs, then gives it a violent attack of the jitters, finally brings on complete paralysis and death. Oddly, the pure chemical has little effect, it is good only in an oil solution or when mixed with inert powder. The usual dose is 1 to 5 per cent DDT, dissolved in kerosene or mixed with a dust filler.

Press Comments

Tuesday, March 27

LIBERATION OR STARVATION

MAINICHI—Prime Minister Churchill stated recently in the House of Commons to the following effect: "There is reason to fear that during this winter the greater part of Europe will have to face famines. This is one of the reasons why the anti-Axis forces are rushing their operations."

This is one of the most interesting statements of recent times. The other day we expressed the opinion in this editorial column that, if the desolate situation of the masses in Western Europe continues, that region will crumble under the feet of the anti-Axis forces just like a crushed tumor. Churchill seems to share our opinion.

The critical situation in the "liberated" countries of Western Europe is not to arise, as Churchill would have it, during "this winter," but is a phenomenon which arose simultaneously with the "liberation" of these countries. It has revealed the fact that America and Britain do not compare in the least with Germany in point of actual capacity to feed the peoples of that area. Moreover, there is not the slightest indication that they will be able to feed them in future.

It is at this juncture that it has been clarified by Churchill that the anti-Axis forces are trying to end the war at an early date, rather than to feed the peoples of "freed" Europe. When the war is over, then all matters will be solved somehow: that is the common hope being entertained jointly by all American and British war leaders today. The famine in Western Europe is a striking example of their complete political failure.

However, in order to end the war they have to overthrow Germany, which is no easy job to do. Even supposing the war situation were to be wound up just as America and Britain are hoping, would the situation in Western Europe then be solved "somehow"? In this connection, The Daily Mail, London, substantially reports:

"We must straightly see the fact that famines, plagues, and disorders are threatening to engulf entire Europe. If the present desolate situation prevails in Europe for a long time also after the war, there will be no means to enforce any of the postwar plans, and the European Continent for several decades to come, would be thrown into utter chaos."

If, as reported, the supply of food from America is stopped that will indeed make matters most simple. It would mean that "liberation" and "starvation" will become synonyms. Even America has no strength to feed Western Europe for a long period. There is a limit to everything.

VOLUNTEER ARMY TO PLAY VITAL ROLE IN DEFENSE

Males Over 65 and Females Above 45 Exempted; Full Details are Described

With the Government having decided to form a national volunteer force to bring about a unified and epochal strengthening of defense and production, the objective of the force, its organization and other details have become the source of wide interest.

According to authoritative quarters, the prime objective of establishing the national volunteer force is to organize the people into a structure in which they will be able to take up arms should such a need arise. Special measures will have to be taken for the arming of this force and in their being swung into action, for in a war there are first the regular armed forces, which are followed by an armed national army, at the beginning acting under the leadership of the reservists' associations. According to international law, these are the only forces which may be termed combatants. In this respect, the national volunteer force will not be comprised of combatants. It is merely that all of the people will be organized in order to enable them to move into armed action at any time. To do so, however, would require some sort of legal move, such as a military ordinance or formal conscription.

The national volunteer force will be organized in principle under the direction of prefectural governors, mayors, ward heads, and village masters. But because the prime objective of the force is the unified strengthening of defense and production, units will be formed by offices, plants and other enterprises employing a considerable number of persons, if the formation of such units is compatible with the situation.

To be exempted from service in the force will be those who have not reached the age to be graduated from the junior course of the national school, males over 65 and females over 45, the sick and crippled and expectant mothers. Women, however, who are in fact the pillar of their families, with sick persons to care for or who otherwise must remain at home, will also be exempted. Even males over 65 and females over 45, who wish to volunteer for service may do so, particularly so in the case of leading personages, whose active cooperation is asked.

The force will be under the control first of the Home Minister, then the regional chairmen, mayors, ward chiefs and village masters. It does not mean, however, that the Home Minister will be the direct overall commander, for headquarters will be established in each of the administrative regions and the chairman will be the chief of headquarters.

The force will move into action upon orders to do so from the chairmen of the regional administrative councils to the persons in command of units, factories, offices and so forth. There may be times when only those possessing special technical knowledge will be thrown into action. For example, cooks of a certain district may be mobilized and carpenters of a certain zone may be swung into action. Particular care will also be paid so as not to scatter the necessary personnel for foodstuff production and munitions production.

With the formation of the force being such that its members may concurrently be members of other organizations, such as the reservists, home defense guards and so forth, special care will be paid and active support and cooperation asked from the military authorities in order not to cripple the force through the mobilization of the other organizations, which may deprive the force of its leaders.

In regard to the relationship between the national volunteer force and the defense force of the army, it is noted that the defense force to be formed by the army is directly a combatant force. The volunteer force follows this force, and may become combatants only after legal measures have been taken. The form of the volunteer force is such that at ordinary times its members will concentrate on carrying out their given duties for the successful prosecution of the war and if a situation which calls for such action arises, they will take up arms and move into action.

YOSHIZUMI IS NAMED HEAD OF MILITARY AFFAIRS BODY

Succeeds Sanada—11 Officers Made Members of Army Arms Administration H.Q.

Lieutenant General Masao Yoshizumi has been appointed Director of the Military Affairs Bureau and concurrently Director of the Mobilization Plans Bureau of the War Ministry as well as Chief Secretary of the Supreme War Council succeeding Major General Joichiro Sanada who has been assigned to a certain post, it was announced by the War Ministry on Tuesday.

It was also revealed that 11 lieutenant generals have been appointed staff members of the Army Arms Administration Headquarters, namely, Lieutenant General Shozo Terakura, Chigo Ito, Yoshihito Takagi, Kameji Seki, Susumu Fujita, Shohei Washizu, Kisaburo Hamamoto, Masao Watanabe, Juko Yamaoka, Waichiro Sonobe, and Kazutsugu Dobashi.

Lieutenant General Yoshizumi hails from Hiroshima. After graduating from the Army Staff College he became a staff member of the Army General Staff and the Military Affairs Bureau. The other important posts he held include the following: Chief staff officer of a corps, Secretary of the Board of Information, and Director of the Military Adjustment Bureau.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1945

British Ambitions in the Middle East

British policy with respect to the Middle East seems to have recently undergone a marked strengthening. This was indicated, among other things, by Prime Minister Churchill's obvious attempt to influence the course of the Pan-Arab Conference at Cairo last month when he stopped over in Egypt on his way home from the Crimea Conference. It is true that in his report to the House of Commons he tried to minimize the importance of the meetings at Ismailia on the Suez where he and President Roosevelt summoned various Arab leaders for consultation. But it cannot be denied that no sooner had these meetings taken place than Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Syria, and Lebanon as if by common accord declared war upon Japan and Germany.

Moreover, the 22 point covenant for a Pan-Arab federation, adopted on March 22 by the representatives of Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Trans-Jordania, Iraq, and Palestine, seems to bear definite evidence of Britain's covert influence, while the address of the Egyptian Prime Minister before the Pan-Arab Conference just prior to the adoption of the covenant clearly revealed that the Arab countries had no choice but to recognizethe preponderant potency of the British policy in the Middle East.

It is obvious that these developments could not have taken place through the spontaneous desire of the Arab countries but have been forcibly brought about through Anglo-American machination. For, all of these Arab nations which have recently declared war upon Japan have long been on most cordial terms with Japan and had shown the greatest sympathy with Japan's fight against Anglo-American imperialism out of their own similar resentment against Anglo-American imperialism. Their sudden declaration of war against Japan, therefore, could not have been undertaken on their own initiative but must have been forced upon them by outside pressure.

The reasons why Britain, together with the United States, has put pressure on the Arab countries are plain. It was not only for the immediate purpose of forcing the Arab countries to support them in connection with the present war, but they have in mind a much more far-reaching design of advancing their extensive imperialistic interests throughout the Middle East. Britain in particular, who has long entertained the ambition of dominating the entire Middle East, has apparently begun a full-fledged political offensive in this region.

From the British point of view, the Middle East has a double role to play in relation to British imperial policy. One aspect of this role, that of making secure the line of communications between Britain and her imperial possessions in India and the Antipodes, is well known. The Arab countries constitute the gate-posts of the maritime passageway between the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, and this passageway the British must control in order to hold their empire together.

But at the same time the British envisage the Middle East in another role, namely, that of an integral part of their colonial empire. Western Asia, together with India, various African possessions, and the Union of South Africa, is to be made into a gigantic colonial bloc which is to be an important unit of the British Empire. For, in addition to its strategic location with respect to imperial communications, this region possesses great intrinsic wealth which Britain desires to exploit. Particularly is it valuable for its vast supply of resources essential for war, petroleum being the outstanding example. It is for these reasons that the peoples of the Middle East as representative of the wider Islamic world beyond, the greater part of which Britain hopes to include in this great colonial bloc, have become the object of intensified British political maneuvering.

It should be noted that this British design of establishing a Middle Eastern colonial bloc by combining India with western Asia and parts of Africa is based essentially on the idea of dividing Asia into two great spheres of influence, the eastern sphere to be dominated by the United States and the western by Britain. It is motivated by the recognition of the fact that the growing power of the United States will not permit Britain to enjoy the monopoly of imperialistic exploitation throughout all Asia, and represents the British hope that, while Britain cannot hope to stop the establishment of a predominant position by the United States in eastern Asia, at least western Asia may be left safely under the preponderant influence of the British.

This intention of dividing Asia into two great spheres of influence was first manifested as early as the time of the last World War, and forms the basis of a tacit compromise between these two Anglo-Saxon nations by which Britain hopes to avoid a frontal opposition against the United States in Asia. In view of the interest which the United States has been recently showing in the Middle East and in Africa as well as in eastern Asia, it is highly doubtful whether the United States will in the future be content to abide by this British compromise. But for the time being, out of the necessity of preserving Anglo-American cooperation during the present war, the two countries are at least outwardly concerting their moves with respect to this region. It was in an effort to hold the United States to this compromise that Prime Minister Churchill, in his recent activities in the Middle East, took pains to stay close to the side of President Roosevelt, as was apparent at the meetings at Ismailia.

But whether Britain and the United States will continue to concert their moves in the Middle East or whether they will eventually break out in open rivalry, they have come to disclose their imperialistic designs increasingly openly and without reserve. Their pressure on the Arab countries is patent evidence of that fact. The Arab peoples have no direct interest in the current war, from which they have tried to remain as far away as possible and to maintain peace within their own borders. That they have been brought to enter the war is proof of the forcefulness of Anglo-American pressure which has made these innocent peace-loving peoples the victims of Anglo-Saxon imperialism.

It is not likely that Britain, which has been so unsuccessful in coping with the problems of her rule over India, will succeed in her attempted rule over the Middle East. But her ambition to dominate over this region is a menace not only to the freedom of the Arab peoples but to all the peoples of Asia.

A Year Ago Today

March 28, 1944

In concert with the Indian National Army, the Imperial Japanese Forces now advancing in the Imphal Plains in the Central Indo-Burma border area, cut off the Imphal-Kohima road, the vital supply route of the enemy, after advancing to a point about 40 kilometers north of Imphal, it was revealed.

* * *

A bomber-fighter formation of the Japanese Army Air Units in the morning carried out a severe bombing raid on the artillery corps, mobile units and military installations of the British-Indian 20th Division which had been putting up stiff resistance at a basin northwest of Tammu airfield in spite of the strong encirclement cordon established around them by Japanese Ground Units.

* * *

A total of 10 enemy planes were shot down or damaged by the Japanese Forces at Rabaul, New Britain Island, when a formation of 138 bomber and fighter planes attempted to raid the positions there.

* * *

A State Department official said that the United States has lodged a protest with Britain against the leakage of information on problems under mutual consideration, reports a Washington dispatch.

EAST AND WEST

By RENE GUENON

Along with Count de Gobineau, Pelliot, Rene Grousset, Romain Rolland, and other French thinkers and writers who have opened the field of Asiatic studies in Europe in recent years, Rene Guenon, in his numerous works on Theosophy and Hindu thought, has searched far into the wisdom of the Asiatic. In the following article taken from his book, "East and West," published 1941, Guenon analyzes with perfect acumen the fallacy of Western thought and life which has resulted in world-wide chaos today.

II

These two ideas, then, of "civilization" and "progress," which are very closely connected, both date only from the second half of the XVIIIth century, that is to say, from the epoch which saw, amongst other things, the birth of materialism. And they were propagated and popularized especially by the socialist dreamers of the beginning of the XIXth century.

It cannot be denied that the history of ideas leads sometimes to rather surprising observations, and helps to reduce certain fantastic ideas to their proper values. It would do so more than ever if it were not, as is moreover the case with ordinary history, falsified by biassed interpretations, or limited to efforts of mere scholarship and to pointless research into questions of detail.

True history might endanger certain political interests; and it may be wondered if this is not the reason, where education is concerned, why certain methods are officially imposed to the exclusion of all others. Consciously or not, they begin by removing everything that might make it possible to see certain things clearly, and that is how "public opinion" is formed.

Certainly "Progress" and "Civilization," with capital letters, may be very effective in certain sentences, as hollow as they are rhetorical, most suitable for imposing on a mob, for which words are rather a substitute for thought than a means of expressing it. Thus it is that these two words play one of the most important parts in the battery of formulae which those "in control" today use to accomplish their strange task of collective suggestion without which the mentality that is characteristic of modern times would indeed be short-lived.

Pascal's Conception of Humanity

We must revert to the birth of the idea of progress, or rather of indefinite progress, to exclude these particular and limited progresses whose existence we have not the least desire to dispute. It is probably in the writings of Pascal that the first trace of this idea is to be found, applied moreover to a single point of view. The passage is the well-known one where he compares humanity to "one and the same man who always exists and who learns continually during the course of the centuries," and where he shows evidence of that anti-traditional spirit which is one of the peculiarities of the modern West, declaring that "those whom we call ancients were actually new in everything," and that consequently their opinions have very little weight. In this respect Pascal had at least one predecessor, since Bacon had already said with the same implication: Anti-quitas saeculi, juventus mundi.

But there is no need to go back so far into the past, as there are sciences which were studied in Europe during the Middle Ages, and of which there remains no longer the least notion. If Pascal's idea of "collective man" (whom he very improperly calls "universal man") is to be kept, it must then be said that if there are periods in which he learns, there are others in which he forgets, or rather, that while he learns certain things he forgets others. But the reality is even more complex, since there are simultaneously, as there have always been, civilizations which do not penetrate one another, but remain unknown to each other. That is indeed, today more than ever, the situation of the Western civilization with regard to the Eastern ones.

All told, the origin of the illusion expressed by Pascal is simply this: the people of the West, starting from the Renaissance, took to considering themselves exclusively as the heirs and carriers-on of Greco-Roman antiquity, and to misunderstanding or ignoring all the rest. That is what we call the "classical prejudice." The humanity that Pascal speaks of begins with the Greeks, continues with the Romans, then there is a discontinuity in its existence corresponding to the Middle Ages, in which he can only see, like all the people of the XVIIth century, a period of sleep. Then at last comes the Renaissance, that is, the awakening of this humanity, which, from then on, is to be composed of all the European peoples together.

It is a grotesque error, and one which indicates a strangely limited mental horizon, consisting, as it does, in taking the part for the whole. Its influence might be found in more than one sphere. The psychologists, for example, usually confine their observations to a single type of humanity, the modern Westerner, and they stretch inadmissibly the results so obtained even to the pretension of drawing from them without exception, the characteristics of man in general.

It is essential to remember that Pascal only visualised an intellectual progress, within the limits of his and his time's conception of intellectuality. It was towards the very end of the XVIIIth century that there appeared, with Turgot and Condorcet, the idea of progress extended to all branches of activity. And this idea was then so far from being generally accepted that Voltaire eagerly set about ridiculing it.

Comte's Version of Progress

We cannot think of giving here the complete history of the different modifications which this same idea underwent during the XIXth century, and of the pseudo-scientific complications in which it was involved when, under the name of "evolution," people sought to apply it, not only to humanity, but to the whole animal world. Evolutionism, despite many more or less important divergencies, has become a real official dogma. It is taught like a law which it is forbidden to discuss, when actually it is nothing more than the most idle and ill-founded of all hypotheses. This applies a fortiori to the conception of human progress, which is now taken for granted as being no more than a particular case of "evolution."

But before reaching this position there were many ups and downs, and, even among the champions of progress, there were some who could not help making one or two rather serious reservations. Auguste Comte, who had started by being a disciple of Saint-Simon, admitted a progress that was indefinite in duration but not in extent. For him the march of humanity might be represented by a curve with an asymptote which it approaches indefinitely without ever reaching it, so that the extent of progress possible, that is to say, the distance from the present state to the ideal state, represented by the distance from the curve to the asymptote, grows perpetually less.

Nothing is easier than to show the confusions that underlie the fantastic theory which Comte named the "law of the three states," and of which the chief consists in supposing that the sole object of all possible knowledge is the explanation of natural phenomena. Like Bacon and Pascal he compared the ancients to children, and others, more recently, have thought to improve on this by likening them to the savages, whom they call primitives, but whom we on the contrary consider as degenerates.

Apart from these there are some who, unable to help noticing the ups and downs in what they know of the history of mankind, have come to talk of a "rhythm of progress." It would be perhaps simpler and more logical in these circumstances to stop talking about progress altogether, but, since the modern dogma must be safe-guarded at all costs, progress is supposed to exist none the less as the final result of all the partial progresses and all the regresses. These reservations and disagreements ought to serve as food for reflection, but very few seem to have realized this. The different schools can come to no mutual agreement, but it remains understood that progress and evolution must be admitted. Without these it seems that one would lose all right to the title of "civilized man."

(To Be Continued)

WAR FOR THE EMANCIPATION OF ASIA

This Objective Is in Accordance With the Spirit of Japan's National Foundation

By CHUICHI OHASHI
Former Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs

I

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Imperial Forces occupied the important territories in the Southern Regions, and by virtue of this, the war developed into a war for the emancipation of Greater East Asia from that aimed at our own self-defense and self-preservation.

While our military campaign in these territories was necessitated primarily by our strategic as well as industrial requirements to maintain the supply of resources from the Southern Regions, there was also behind it all our ethical objects of saving the Asiatics who had long been subjected to the oppressions of the Anglo-American nations. For such an aim is the manifestation of the spirit of our national foundation and at the same time the historical and inexorable process of reaction by the Asiatic Power against Occidental Imperialism which began with the Russo-Japanese War.

The Power of Asia reached its zenith some 700 years ago, under the sway of the Mongolian Empire. During the reign of Genghis Khan, one half of Europe was overrun by the Mongolian horsemen, but after the decline and fall of the Mongolian Empire, Occidental Power rose as a reaction to the Mongolian invasion. By the time of the Russo-Japanese War, the whole of Asia was overrun by Occidental aggression; its existence became endangered. The Russo-Japanese War averted the total annihilation of Asia in the nick of time and infused a new spirit in the Asiatic peoples who had previously resigned to their fate of enslavement under the oppressive rule of Occidental Power. Independence movements sprang up in various parts of Asia, with hopes of obtaining the aid and sympathy of Japan. The historical fact that King Churalonkon of Siam at that time secretly asked Japan's aid in his attempt to oppose the aggressive powers of Britain and France reveals what the Asiatic peoples were expecting from Japan. If, therefore, our country consistently showed her national ideal of universal brotherhood as embodied in her national foundation, the political condition of East Asia would have been totally different from what it is today, and an epochal development would have been made in Asiatic affairs in general. Unfortunately, however, some of our people, hard pressed for a solution of the problems of our overpopulation and food supply and allowed to be misled by the Occidental imperialism, unwittingly acted in such a way as to create the impression that our nation, too, was imitating the examples of Anglo-American Imperialism. Because of such an unwise act, the movement of emancipation for East Asia failed to make uninterrupted progress.

Nationalistic Trend

An anti-Japanese movement in China after the close of the First World War was due to the rise of a nationalistic trend of thought in that country, as well as to the suspicion entertained by the Chinese regarding our real intentions which was aroused by the unfortunate actions of some of our people. Thus, the Chinese are not wholly to blame for the anti-Japanese movement. But once the Chinese National Government began to utilize the anti-Japanese movement as a means of maintaining its political power and to extend the movement to Manchuria in order to drive out our country from that region, this movement ceased to be justifiable from any angle; and the responsibility for breaking up the unity of East Asia came to rest wholly on the Chinese side. Why? Because it was China who by machination led Russia into Manchuria, a territory which would have long ago become a Russian territory had not Japan risked her very existence by driving out Russian power from that region. For this reason, it was not only an unreasonable act but also an act of ingratitude on the part of China to carry on a movement, the object of which was to destroy the rights and interests to which Japan had succeeded in Manchuria.

The Manchuria Incident thus came as a reaction to China's unreasonable act. It was because of this fact that I gave support to the acts of the Kwantung Army while I was Consul-General at Harbin. It is also due to the same circumstances that the leaders of the former Northwestern Faction in Manchuria headed by Chang Ching-hui gladly participated in the work of founding Manchoukuo.

Great Expectations

At that time the Anglo-American nations regarded Manchoukuo as a puppet created by Japan in order to deceive the world and criticized it by denying that its foundation was based on the general will of the 30,000,000 people of that country. As one of those who worked to lay the national foundation of Manchoukuo I admit that its founding was possible because of the support and cooperation shown by Japan. On the other hand, I cannot deny the fact that a great part of the Manchurian people entertained great expectations of the new State as they had suffered so much under the exploitation and tyranny of the military regime of Chang Tso-lin. Moreover, unless the people of Manchuria actually cooperated, the work of founding a State would not have progressed so smoothly and could not have been completed in such a short space of time. It is absolutely certain that, although there were no elections such as those conducted in the Anglo-American countries, the new State of Manchoukuo was nevertheless based on the general will of its people. Furthermore, it is undeniable that those central elements of the Kwantung Army who participated in the national founding of Manchoukuo were progressive soldiers who harbored no Imperialistic ideas and whose sole aim was to emancipate the people of Manchuria from their domestic oppressors of the military clique and to establish a new East Asia of Asiatics by freeing Manchuria from Occidental Imperialism. It was from the same ideal that I joined the Manchoukuo Government later. I must say that the subsequent growth of Manchoukuo was not made according to my own ideal in all respects. But it was my good fortune to have participated in the work of releasing the nation's maritime customs from China and the purchase of the Chinese Eastern Railway from the Soviet Union, because I realized that by the solution of these two problems only could Manchoukuo be freed from the yoke of Occidental Imperialism and thereby contribute to the national foundation of that State. The maritime customs of China was one of the grave fetters which Anglo-American Imperialism had imposed on that country. This fact was best proved by the fact that the entire revenue from maritime customs in Shanghai was in the hands of the British customs superintendent and that the complications that arose when Manchoukuo attempted to take over its maritime customs at Dairen at that time concerned themselves with the British customs superintendent and the Anglo-American nations that stood behind him, instead of with the Nanking Government. Thus, Manchoukuo, after taking over the maritime customs from the control of the Anglo-American powers, managed to meet its difficult financial needs in the early years of its national foundation. Now, there is one point which must be clarified in this connection, and that is the fact that the emancipation of Manchuria from Occidental Imperialism does not mean the shutting out of ordinary economic activities of Occidental peoples from that region. In other words, all foreigners are permitted to engage in economic activities in Manchoukuo on the same conditions with the Japanese as a matter of principle. This is clear from the fact that the Anglo-American Tobacco Company was permitted to continue its activities as a Manchu juridical person even after the national foundation of Manchoukuo, and that the shares of the Manchoukuo Heavy Industry Company were open to possession by all foreigners and the assumption of its directorship by some powerful foreign shareholders was even anticipated by the company.

Manchuria Is Restored

As to the problem of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the proposal to sell it was made by the Soviet side to the Japanese Government and was purchased by Manchoukuo. As the result of this transaction, the Soviet Union withdrew from North Manchuria on its own initiative and thus Manchuria was completely restored to the Asiatics. This Soviet proposal to sell the Chinese Eastern Railway was made in accordance with the last testament of Lenin that all the imperialistic inheritances of Csarist Russia should be abandoned; and I regard it truly fortunate that I succeeded in purchasing it at a fair price with the complete understanding of the Soviet Union and in thus completing the work of emancipating North Manchuria from Occidental domination, as a part of the general program for the emancipation of Greater East Asia. For, I realize that among nations as among individuals any unreasonable act, however seemingly advantageous it may seem at the time can not but bring retribution in the end.

The ideal of the national foundation of Manchoukuo was to lay the foundation for the emancipation of Greater East Asia, by eradicating the fetters of Occidental imperialism, by providing China with an example of the establishment of an ideal moral State, and thereby to pave the way for the emergence of a new Asiatic China. But the realization of all these intentions failed to materialize due to various reasons, and it is highly to be regretted that the China Affair broke out. I am convinced that if all Japanese residents in Manchoukuo had rid themselves of the ideas of Occidental imperialism and acted thoroughly in accordance with the ideas and principles of East Asian emancipation, an Asiatic China would have made its birth without the China Affair breaking out and regardless of the machination of outside Powers, and that we would today be waging the Greater East Asia War with the complete cooperation of re-born China. Of course, we have formed a common war front with China at least in form but still many Chinese, cat's-paw of the Anglo-American Powers, are showing their opposition to us; and this fact is being utilized by the Anglo-American enemies who state that they are emancipating China from Japan. But these anti-Japanese elements of China are not after all so foolish as to seek to strengthen China through the goodwill of the Anglo-American nations; on the contrary, they must realize deep in their hearts the danger of inviting the Anglo-American wolves into their midst. But they are continuing their futile resistance against Japan partly because of their self-interest and partly because of their inability to overcome sheer inertia and their initial blunders. I am convinced that the time will come when these Chinese, disillusioned by the duplicity of the snobbish Americans who have a racial superiority complex and arrogant imperialistic designs, will make up in the end to their consciousness of Asiatic brotherhood.

(To Be Concluded)

Gain

"So you loved and lost?"

"On the contrary, I came out a winner."

"How was that?"

"She returned my presents and accidentally put in some of another fellow's."

AMERICA AS I SEE IT

Culture Lacks Depth But There Are Many Good Points

By YOSHIRO NAGAYO
Lecturer at Meiji University

I am one of those who know little about America. I've never een there nor have I been to the uropean countries for that matter. am not trying to imitate our Greek riend Socrates but one can not so asily say that he has an "absolute nowledge of anything."

Be that as it may, my knowledge f America has been augmented but hrough my observation of its cultural life, as represented by her iterature, art, music, philosophy, religious trend of thought and likewise. But aside from Walt Whitman's poems or Edgar Allen Poe's short stories—even Poe himself was not a full-fledged American—there are no other outstanding literary masterpieces to speak of in the United States and it will not be erroneous to state that, although psuedo-American literature does exist, it is at most all second grade material or even lower grade popular flippant works. Even Henry W. Longfellow's poems, though they sound highly delightful, are very naive and elementary in their thought. When it comes to art, the quality falls so low that I can definitely say that America has not produced as yet even a second grade artist. I recall that either the father or the mother of Whistler, the American artist, did have a tint of American blood but even granted that he was of genuine American descent his words do not rate much higher than those of our own artist Harunobu. Although music seems to occupy a little higher level than art, with the exception of songs with Indian folk songs as their theme, American music is also immature, light and popular.

Among the American thinkers to whom I was indebted to were Emerson and Whitman. To this day I am convinced that these two are great literary genii. Especially do I believe that Whitman is truly the greatest American luminary who was fully endowed with an originality of his own. May it be a low-down bundle of flesh or a common machinery civilization as exemplified by vulgar slimy factory, once they come under the fire of this nature's poet they turn into a heap of scrap iron thrown into a molten inferno and lo! behold they change into a most beautiful and different thing altogether. No matter how tired a forelorn or a diseased-ridden person may be once he gains contact with his energetic wave-like words he gets his pep back and gets well again. Thoreau and William James too closely follow him and especially the latter's philosophy is looked upon as radically new and was once very popular, but I doubt if he could have created his masterpieces without the help of the underlining current of British economic thought.

Reflect Self-Egotism

At any rate when we think of American culture we immediately think of materialistic and mechanical civilization. At the same time, we stretch our imagination on the vast wealth behind the abundant natural resources and the engineering skill which is the source of mechanism which moves these resources and the capitalistic free doctrine which runs throughout the mechanical industry. Whitman's poems which worship materials as if they possess souls and James' pragmatism truly reflect the self-egotism of America's national condition and her cultural characteristics. Consequently American science—"science" in its general meaning—is somewhat different than the science of Italy, Germany, Britain or France in that in the former country, instead of conducting an extensive research into the fundamental principle of matter as in the case of these other special significance is placed upon the application of science which is most readily understood by the laymen. Thomas Edison was the outstanding example of this thought and the ones who carried out this application idea over are Henry Ford and Andrew Carnegie.

In our childhood days, we were taught that America is a free country where everyone enjoyed free and equal privileges. That in that country of freedom loving people there are neither marquis nor counts; no decorations for valor or ranks of any kind. Instead of the full dress uniform adorned by flashy golden braids they wear tuxedos and silk hats which are freely worn by the general public. We were taught, furthermore, that these people and their culture were all transplanted from Europe and although their culture was a transplantation of European culture, their national framework is far more rationalnally built and developed than the olden structures of European mother countries. For one thing we must admit that this feeling was due to friendly Japanese-American relationship which existed up to the time of Russo-Japanese War. A land of peace, freedom and plenty where the government officials are not so haughty—such was our dream picture of America and even now some elements in China still dream America as a land of Utopia and yearn for her. Truly when we think for a moment of America of Lincoln's time and the Civil War days we cannot blame them for thus innocently overrating the true picture of America of those days.

True Nature Revealed

As a friend of Japan and a profound champion of equality and justice, the true color of America was not revealed until after the expose of a sinister plan of grabbing the South Manchuria Railway, just after the Russo-Japanese War and after the California immigration row. Since then we have discovered that she was not our ally or a friend of equality or justice but a predatory country just like England, a really selfish and imperialistic nation which, in spite of the vast area of land which she possesses, brutally closed her doors to the Japanese, and not only that but ruthlessly lynched the negroes. Her hostile attitude toward Japan became more pronounced than ever since Japan's surprising victory over Russia by virtue of which Japan rose to the same pedestal as America who, by her victory in the World War I, sought to dominate the world over night. This hostile attitude increased in intensity with every disarmament conference which followed one after another.

But I am not going to go into those details here. What I do wish to put over is to urge those who have similar opinions as I have regarding America to study her all over again. Of course, they are quite aware that American national or racial thought, like that of all other countries, is not based on morals—although as individuals there may be some who have good intentions as in the case of other countries but collectively speaking as a nation, America is basically an animated, primitive, and egotistic gathering of mobsters. No matter which party, Democratic or Republican, may come in power, the party followers and the party President may do any imprudent acts to win and maintain party popularity. We all concur then that the so-called American culture is nothing but a cheap and sensual thing which is readily absorbed, appreciated and even admired by some peoples who don't know better.

Can Realize Shortcomings

There may be those who charge that it is altogether too late and a waste of time at this late hour to study closely and analyze our enemy America and that the time for such a research is the thing of the past. But I believe that it is not a waste of time to study your enemy at any time. By so doing we can reflect and realize our own shortcomings. To tell the truth even now I am neither overrating nor afraid of the enemy but from the standpoint of an artist I realize that I have a feeling of slightly underrating her as purely childish, shallow country and as the consequence we are apt to underrate her national strength in the same light. Of course, I am not the only one who holds this view. The more artistic a person is the more he is inclined to possess this prospective.

"——In order that art may score a hit with the public it must first of all possess that 'good times' feeling. No matter how artistic a creation may be if the taste is dull and uninteresting it loses all its popular appeal. To the mass of uninitiated primitive people materialistic splendor and a prosperous appeal, above anything else, seem to captivate and charm them."

Such was one criterion made of American art. To put it frankly, American culture not only precisely adapts itself to the "movies" as the film is popularly called, but it is different in color than the other country's culture in that it can be interpreted in its entirety through the clever technique of the movies. —In a word American mood, her national idiosyncracy, and lastly her culture is built upon a most pleasant and a cheerful atmosphere. Instinctively every living creature loves and craves good times and cheerfulness. To sum up, American culture is just the opposite of Japan's culture in its fundamental characteristics, racial customs, and other inherent general colors. And logically it adapts itself to the popular appeal of the general public because of its primitive appealling quality. Although "prosperous terms" requires super-colossal materialistic splendor, everyone knows that Japan's culture is noted for its lonely atmosphere, simplicity in its principles, poverty and worship of hardships.

A certain person once said that America is not like a rich spoilt child but rather a child born of a wealthy family possessing a not so bad head. With such a head and with a certain amount of allowance for the natural influence of his surroundings we may say that Americans do possess a soundly developed common sense. Further, due to the over-abundance of food and clothing, it would not be surprising to find many child-like good natured souls as well as not hypocritical philanthropists.

(To Be Continued)